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VOL. II NO. 170

The Hongkong Telegraph

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1947.

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TERRORISTS' HAUNT TRACKED DOWN BY DOGS

Jerusalem, Apr. 21.
Police dogs led troops to an underground terrorist printing plant in the Oriental Jewish quarter of Bukharin here today during a combat for gunmen, who ambushed and attempted to capture a British military jeep patrol this morning, according to an official statement.

The plant was used for the production of forged civilian identity cards, similar to those used for admission to Jerusalem's fortified zones.

Four Jews were held following a combined police and military swoop on this "shanty town" district of the Holy City, which only recently was under military rule.

Taking the scent from noosed ropes behind a wall believed by the police to have been used as cover for the grenade attack on the passing jeep, the police dogs trailed to Aliyah Street.

In a house-to-house search of this street, the troops unearthed two grenades, two flash bombs, 30 rounds of ammunition, some grenade training manuals and two match boxes containing detonators, in addition to a printing plant.

DUSK TO DAWN CURFEW

Since April 18, reprisal attacks on the British forces by Irgun Zvai Leumi have killed one British soldier and wounded ten British soldiers and two British civilians.

Meanwhile, a dusk-to-dawn curfew was clamped down on the Jewish area tonight until further notice. It is officially announced. Unconfirmed reports stated that the curfew had been imposed because of the impending executions of two Jewish terrorists, Meyer Feinstein and Moshe Barzani, now lying under sentence of death.

The death sentence on Feinstein was confirmed on April 18 after he had been convicted of complicity in blowing up a railway station in Jerusalem in October 1946. Barzani was convicted of carrying a Mills bomb in his pocket and his death sentence was confirmed on April 17.

Both Feinstein and Barzani today appealed to the High Commissioner, Sir Alan Cunningham, for clemency.—Reuter.

DISCOVERY NEAR AMBUSH

Palestine, Apr. 22.
Two ropes fashioned into nooses were found by the British authorities near the spot where two military jeeps were ambushed in Jerusalem by men believed to be members of the Jewish underground yesterday.

The discovery recalled a broadcast threat by the Irgun Zvai Leumi, a Jewish underground organization, to retaliate in kind for the hanging of four of its members by the British authorities last week.

India Partition Pointers

New Delhi, Apr. 21.
Veteran observers here today interpreted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement, last night that the Muslim League could have Pakistan on condition they do not combine unwilling parts of India with it, as an indication that Hindu and Congress leaders are backing down in their opposition to partition.

Nehru's statement at Maunabhanjan climaxed a series of speeches by top Congress leaders, pointing toward their

growing willingness to co-operate.
Muslim League quarters, however, did not share the optimism because the Congress Party has not withdrawn its resolution proclaiming its insistence for a united India.
The Congress Party has already started to salvage the Hindu majority sections of what would be Pakistan by calling for cutting up of Punjab and Bengal provinces.—United Press.



KING FREDERICK IX OF DENMARK

Danes Proclaim New King

FREDERICK ASKS FOR PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE

Copenhagen, Apr. 21.
Frederick IX was proclaimed King of Denmark today amid cheers from ten thousand of his subjects standing in the courtyard of Christiansborg Palace. Promptly at 4 p.m.—less than 18 hours after the death of King Christian—Premier Knud Kristensen appeared on the balcony of the Palace and shouted three times the traditional sentence: "King Christian is dead—long live His Majesty King Frederick IX."

Frederick acknowledged the cheers of his new subjects from a balcony on the opposite side of the Palace court.

Gathered inside the Palace for the ceremony were the Royal Family, headed by Queen Alexandrine, the Court and all the members of Parliament.

King Frederick emerged on the balcony just after Premier Kristensen had asked for ninefold cheers.

He responded: "My father, our old King, has gone away and has left peace. Few like him have been rooted in the Danish people, and we in this moment think about him thoughtfully."

"I hope I shall be worthy of the confidence of the people and that the confidence in my father will be given me. God bless all Danish homes. God bless Denmark."

FERVENT DISPLAY

Ninefold cheers followed his brief talk. The crowd then sang the Danish National Anthem and the King's Hymn, as well as the Swedish National Anthem in tribute to Swedish-born Queen Ingrid, who joined the King on the balcony.

The singing of the Norwegian National Anthem, as a demonstration of Scandinavian solidarity, ended the ceremony, but thousands of cheering Danes remained in the courtyard.

The Danish Parliament was summoned for 5 p.m. to hear the official notification of the proclamation. Church bells tolled through Denmark between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.

King Frederick's motto will be: "With God for Denmark." Most of Europe's Royalty was believed preparing to attend King Christian's funeral, to be held within the next ten days.

Because the British Royal family will probably be en route home from South Africa, they may be represented by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

King Mankon of Norway was expected to arrive toward the end of the week. Prince Bernhard of Holland and Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden were expected the day before the funeral.

In accordance with the special wish of the late King, his widow, Queen Alexandrine, will retain the title of Queen rather than that of Dowager.—United Press.

Soldier Black Marketing Losses

Washington, Apr. 22.
The losses to the U.S. Government, through money operations connected with soldier black marketing overseas, may exceed \$500,000, a Government official estimated. This will be double the loss which the British Treasury recently announced it has sustained.—Associated Press.

So Don't Say You Haven't Been Warned!

Rome, Apr. 21.
The newspaper Giornale d'Italia reported tonight that a leading Italian medium had contacted the spirit of the late President Roosevelt and was told that 1948 would bring a seven-month war.

The newspaper said Carlo Vergani, director of the magazines "World Union" and "Ways of the Spirit," had conducted a seance before a group of laymen.

Vergani, who claims to have contacted the voices of spirits which they are the painter Donatello, Christopher Columbus, Schubert, Goering, Mussolini, and Roosevelt, used the seance method by which raps on the table spell out the spirits' answer to the medium's question.

To the first question put to Roosevelt's spirit about another war, the table replied: "A new war will break out in 1948." "Roosevelt" then said the following conversation, according to the newspaper:

"Will it last long?"—"No."

"One year?"—"No."

"Three years?"—"No."

At this point the table seemed impatient, the newspaper said, and the medium asked, "Is it a matter of months?" The table replied, "Yes."

"Would you, Mr. President, please give as many raps as months that war will last?"—The table rapped seven times.

The medium asked if London and New York would be bombed and was told "Yes." The table said Italy would take part in the war but that Rome would not be bombed, although "all Europe will be ruined."

The medium asked, "Will Russia win?" and was told, "No." "America?" he asked. "Yes," said the table.

To "Will there be many victims?" the table made a great racket. "Roosevelt" then predicted that Harold E. Stassen would be the next President of the United States and said a period of peace would follow the 1948 war and that all states would be united in a single federation.—United Press.

Guerilla Threat To Peiping & Tientsin Anticipated

(BY ANTHONY ULLSTEIN)

Peiping and Tientsin authorities are taking precautionary measures against a Communist guerilla threat. In Tientsin, where fighting was reported 20 kilometres to the west, a boat is being built around the city.

In Peiping, according to the Chinese press, the authorities are discussing defence measures. They have banned the movement of metals, gasoline, radios, signal equipment, foreign medicine and other strategic materials for fear these would filter into "bandit areas."

De Gaulle To Face Press

Paris, Apr. 21.
General Charles de Gaulle, who is leading a one-man crusade against Communism in France, will fight one of the toughest battles of his career on Thursday—a single-handed encounter with the French press.

The general's first press conference since he emerged from voluntary retirement on March 30 will be open free for all, the official spokesman for his new political party said today. The wartime resistance leader is expected to undergo at this conference virtually the third degree at the hands of some 200 newspapermen.

The large majority of France's partisan press is hostile to General de Gaulle.

When newsmen crowd into the red plush and gilt reception room of the National Resistance Society's headquarters here, they will be armed with a battery of questions seeking to prove that General de Gaulle, by his own words, wants to become dictator.—United Press.

following their conviction for anti-British violence.

The nooses were found behind a wall bordering the road where the jeeps were attacked. Five soldiers riding in such quantities that they no longer require subsidization? That they become so much cheaper that the worker can afford to accept less wages without lowering his living standards? The world shortage of necessary commodities in Hongkong's shortage; the world's inflationary spiral is Hongkong's, unless—unless expedient measures can be applied until what time the world is in a position to supply its needs. The Hongkong picture covering the past 18 months, throws a fascinating illumination on the problem. It is the colony's proud boast that it is rehabilitated. Itself much faster than any other city in the Far East. But has it got that far? For example, is the average white

SECRET SESSION AT MOSCOW

Wearisome Parleys

Moscow, Apr. 21.
At the suggestion of Gen. George Marshall, the Council of Foreign Ministers resolved itself into a "secret" session after a one hour and 40 minutes formal meeting failed to produce an agreement on major disputes over Austria.

It was the second private meeting since the Moscow session started more than six weeks ago and was the final effort to write the Austrian treaty before adjournment.

The Ministers received their deputes' reports on Austria—which showed that all major issues were still in dispute.

Mr. Bevin said: "It looks as though we could get the Austrian treaty if we could agree on Articles 5, 34 and 35 (frontiers, reparations and German assets). Shall we go through the whole book again?"

The Ministers started through the treaty again and V. M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, immediately resumed his usual speeches. Marshall interrupted to say that there was no point in making statements all over again. Would the Ministers be agreeable to resolving themselves into a restricted meeting? That was agreed to and all advisers were dismissed except three of each.—United Press.

NOT DISCOURAGED

London, Apr. 22.
A government source today said the British Foreign Office was "somewhat disappointed but not discouraged or alarmed" at the failure of the Foreign Ministers' Conference to reach major agreements in Moscow.

He said the British always had regarded the meeting as of a preliminary nature and never expected full settlements except in the case of Austria.

"We have adjusted ourselves to the idea that the pace of post-war international settlements is slow, very slow," the informant said.

"The Russians drive a hard, sharp bargain. Time may very well prove that Russia has used the Moscow meeting merely to feel out the other powers in a long bargaining process," the source continued.

This source recalled that no progress was made at the Foreign Ministers' first meeting in London on the Italian peace treaty but that "workable agreements were reached later."

He said the British government "by no means rules out" the possibility that an overall settlement of the German problem may be reached "as early as the Ministers' next meeting" perhaps in London in July. The time and place has not yet been definitely set.—Associated Press.

Youth Found Starved

Cowes, Apr. 21.
Edward Ashmore, 17, escaped from a reform school on the Isle of Wight by hiding in an empty packing case last Wednesday, but nearly starved to death as a result.

Crewmen investigating a scratching noise they thought was caused by rats found Ashmore, pale, exhausted and famished, still inside the case. He had not eaten in six days. Other cases piled atop his had prevented him from escaping as the crate was loaded successively on a truck on the Isle of Wight pier and finally on the steamer itself.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

"SLAP HAPPY" GUILTY

Inouye "Slap Happy" Kanoo, former Japanese Gendarmier interpreter, was found guilty of high treason when his trial was concluded this morning at the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall, passed sentence of death.

EDITORIAL

Are We Rehabilitated?

HOTEL prices are up; rents are in to be increased; workers will be asking for more wages. Ergo: the inflation spiral is gaining momentum. Government cannot regard the future with any equanimity because, if current trends are permitted to develop, a deep, deplorable depression will result. The stock reply is: "Bring down the living costs," a sentiment fully subscribed to by everybody. Just how is this to be accomplished? Getting more essential consumer goods and lowering overheads? Yes! But just how is Hongkong going to obtain rice, meat, vegetables and firewood in such quantities that they no longer require subsidization? That they become so much cheaper that the worker can afford to accept less wages without lowering his living standards? The world shortage of necessary commodities in Hongkong's shortage; the world's inflationary spiral is Hongkong's, unless—unless expedient measures can be applied until what time the world is in a position to supply its needs. The Hongkong picture covering the past 18 months, throws a fascinating illumination on the problem. It is the colony's proud boast that it is rehabilitated. Itself much faster than any other city in the Far East. But has it got that far? For example, is the average white

Dead Man Identified

Police have now established the identity of the European who fell from the second floor of a Woosung Street house on Sunday night and was killed.
He is James Anderson Duncan, seaman of the ss Benlawry, which is lying off Stonecutters Island. Duncan was a native of the Shetland Isles.
Police are now investigating the circumstances attending his fatal fall.

Ill-Effects On At-Bomb Workers

Public Inquiry Demand

London, Apr. 21.
Two hundred and fifty workers at a north England atomic plant—20 of whom are suffering from the effects of their work and whose sex desires are said to have been affected—actually worked on the atomic bomb project, Mr. Bob Edwards, General Secretary of the Chemical Workers Union, disclosed in an interview today.

Mr. Edwards, the first man to have pointed out the alleged ill-effects of atom work on the health of technicians on April 11 and who succeeded in getting a Government inquiry made into his allegations, has now demanded a public enquiry into these issues, because "Britain" will have thousands of atom workers in a few months.

(Continued on Page 4)

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Donations Received

Already acknowledged (per "H.K. Telegraph")	135,001.45
Mr and Mrs L. E. Gutterres	25.00
Members of the Hong Kong Station Headquarters	
Sigs. Mess.	
Royal Air Force, Kai Tak	500.00
Wing Chong Tai	100.00
Hongkong Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.	200.00
In memory of S. W. Sahmet	10.00
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M. F. San & Co., Ltd.	100.00
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Mr and Mrs Wm. C. Kaley	100.00
Bank of Communications	1,000.00
Per Wah Kiu Yik Po (8th Instalment)	10.00
Leo Sup Ng	
Mr and Mrs Chan Sing (in memory of their two daughters, one of whom died during the occupation)	10.00
Kian Gwan Co. (China) Ltd.	200.00
Central Police Station Canteen 3rd Instalment	100.00
Members Hongkong Electric Recreation Club	830.00
Chinese Health Inspectors (as a mark of esteem to Dr P. S. Selwyn Clarke)	200.00
Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Anon	100.00
	230-0-0 and \$142,801.45

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment "will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters."

SONIA SHOWING TO-DAY
SPECIAL TIME: 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

M-G-M's MUSICAL SENSATION!
FRANK KATHRYN GENE
SINATRA · GRAYSON · KELLY

ANCHORS AWEIGH
IN TECHNICOLOR

with JOSE **TURBI**
and DEAN STOCKWELL
"RAGS" RAGLAND
BILLY GILBERT
HENRY O'NEILL

Screen Play by Lionel Lawton • Directed by GEORGE SONEY • Produced by JOE PASTERNAK

NEXT • M-G-M's GAYEST ROMANTIC RIOT!
CHANGE • Hedy Lamarr • Robert Walker • June Allyson
"HER HIGHNESS AND THE BELLBOY"

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL
DAILY AT 2.15 5.20 & 9.30 P.M. DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
CENTRAL: Extra Performance at 12.30 P.M.

TO-DAY ONLY

The Whole Heroic Story of the
RAF's 'Foreign Legion'!

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON

RONALD REAGAN OLYMPIE BRADNA WILLIAM LUNDIGAN
JOAN PERRY REGINALD DENNY
Directed by LEWIS SEILER

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ALL NEW THRILLS—
as the most dreaded curse
of the ages strikes again!

ION CHANEY
THE MUMMY'S CURSE

PETER COE
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SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

IT'S THE SCREEN'S WARMEST
CHAPTER OF HUMAN EXPERIENCE!
Rosalind RUSSELL • Alexander KNOX

"SISTER KENNY"
with DEAN JAGGER — RKO-RADIO PICTURE
NEXT CHANGE
Frank Sinatra • Kathryn Grayson • Gene Kelly
in "ANCHORS AWEIGH"

CATHAY SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
THRILLS & ACTION RUSHING YOUR WAY!
"HOT CARGO"
Starring: William GARGAN • Joan ROGERS
NEXT CHANGE
ERNST LUBITSCH PRODUCTION
"HEAVEN CAN WAIT"
IN TECHNICOLOR
Starring: Gene TIERNEY • Don AMECHE

The CRISIS IN BRITAIN

.... and the mistakes our friends make about it

SOME of Britain's friends in the United States, peering anxiously through our ice-bound windows, link the economic plight of the country with a wider issue.

They ask whether Britain, wrestling with a production crisis of unexampled severity, is capable of maintaining her status and discharging her tasks as a great Power and leader of the Commonwealth.

And, should this prove beyond her resources, will not new strategic and political burdens fall upon the United States as residuary legatees of the British Imperial heritage?

Those Americans might also put to themselves a further question: If Britain were unable to restore her overseas buying power to the prewar level, what would be the effect upon the American economy? For we have been America's first customer.

Beyond our income

AND, to go a step still further, what would be the effect on world trade generally? For Britain formerly bought one-sixth of all the goods entering international commerce.

The truth is, of course, that tens of millions of people living outside this country are vitally interested in the British Crisis and concerned that it should be solved.

The full import of the Crisis, the range of its possible repercussions, have not yet been realised. In the meantime, let us deal with the apprehensions which have already been aroused in the United States.

Britain is, at present, living beyond her income in two supplementary senses:

When, because of the fuel shortage in Britain, 500 weekly and monthly periodicals were suspended for two weeks, daily and Sunday newspapers came to their rescue. This was

AUSTERITY'S BEAU GESTE

By TOM BLAU

Hungarian journalist and author, now living in England

THE "Noble Art of Self-Defence," boxing, ordains that a fighter must never hit his opponent when he is down. In fact, it is ring etiquette in England for a boxer to pick up the other fellow and help carry him back into his corner once he has knocked him out. As often as not, the winner will put his arm around the loser when the fight is over to console him and wish him better luck next time.

It is something of an irrepressible passion with the English not just to bury the hatchet but altogether to forget that there ever has been any animosity once an opponent is unable to carry on the fight.

An all-embracing, all-overpowering sense of common humanity determines the innermost workings of the Englishman's heart. He is not at all afraid of a fight; but he is constitutionally incapable of fighting an opponent who is down.

A unique helping hand was offered, and accepted throughout Britain during the fuel crisis.

HELP FOR OPPONENTS

The sudden and dramatic development of the crisis, which led to the most incisive cuts in the supply of power both in industry and the home, severely affected Britain's Press. To meet the situation and save fuel, the publication of all weekly and monthly periodicals—some 500 throughout the country—was suspended for a minimum of

(1) We are not producing enough goods for sale abroad so as to pay for the goods we wish to buy abroad. (It is also true that we are not buying enough goods abroad to restore the 1938 standard of living in this country).

(2) We are, in addition to this commercial deficit, spending money and maintaining men outside this island on a scale which we cannot finance from our own resources, and which deprives British industry of urgently needed manpower.

By GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON

It is this second aspect which Americans have most in mind when they anticipate, with so much dismay, "a forced and disorderly liquidation" of many of our "external commitments." We have neither the money nor the men to carry on the business of Empire.

That being so, a "Power vacuum" will be created. And either anarchy will follow or the United States, which has both the men and the money, will step in.

Wrong thinking

THAT, briefly, is the American argument.

And there is this to be said about it: There must be a prompt and calculated scaling-down in our obligations overseas. For reasons both of men and money, we are bound to take a more modest view of the burdens we should seek to carry.

There are, however, signs of muddled thinking in the United States on this issue. And there must be no muddled thinking here.

For example, it would be wrong to suppose that every "strategic withdrawal" is necessarily a form of economy. It would be a mistake, also, to assume that the process of "liquidation," which we witness in India and Burma is a reflection of Britain's embarrassed position—of the British Crisis. In fact, the Indian policy has its roots deep in history. Its latest development is—what-

ever else may be said about it—the culmination of a long process.

We're looking on it simply as a measure of economy in resources or manpower, as a "shortening of the line," it is doubtful if the policy could be justified.

This is no liability

FOR there are still tasks which we are bound to discharge, rich or poor. One of them, perhaps the second in importance, is to cover the sea-routes to the South Pacific Dominions, and to guarantee that they shall be kept open.

Let the strategists say whether this can be done more "cheaply" in the Indian Ocean than on the Himalayas, without the help of Indian regiments than with that assistance!

That is a matter of calculation. But the American writers fall into a deeper error.

They speak of the Colonial Empire as a "liability," which an impoverished Britain can no longer afford to keep on her books. But that Empire is not, if we look on it from the right angle, a rich man's luxury, an estate pleasing to our vanity and expensive to our purse, like a millionaire's grouse moor.

On the contrary, it is an un-realised or undeveloped asset. A wise man, in times of financial stress, does many things that are harsh and disagreeable. But he does not discard his assets, particularly those that he has not turned to use.

If, as may well be, we cannot in days to come buy raw cotton and tobacco and other tropical and sub-tropical products from the "hard currency" areas, then in our long-neglected Colonies, above all in Africa, we may create new sources of supply, employing, on a vast scale, modern methods of production.

To abandon, now of all times, such "external commitments" as the Colonies would be an act of gratuitous folly of which no British Government would be guilty. To prepare a new era of economic development in the Colonies has always been a duty owed to ourselves and our fellow citizens. It is now an urgent necessity.

The other day the Government produced an ambitious project for the cultivation of groundnuts in East Africa. It carries with it the reasonable prospect of a saving of ten millions of foreign exchange.

True, the scheme will not show results until 1948. But it would be wrong to imagine, on that account, that it has no bearing on the British Crisis. We shall still have the Crisis with us in 1948, although its outward form may be different.

Above all, boldness!

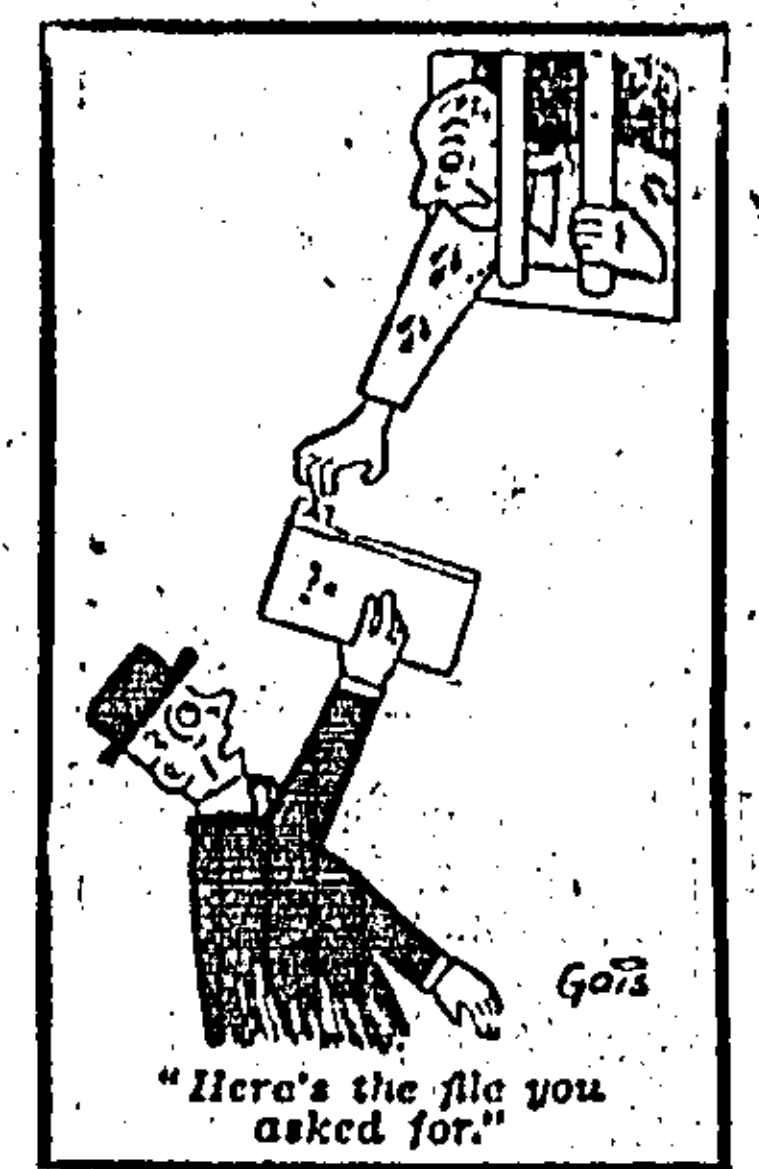
AND this ground-nuts project is only one of many constructive programmes which imagination, energy and boldness can discern within the bounds of those overseas lands which are British by loyalty and guardianship.

The Americans are right. Britain's position has been transformed. We were rich. We are poor. We are a creditor. We are a debtor, a struggling debtor.

But it is precisely this revolution in our life that impels us towards a parallel revolution in our thinking. And that revolution does not lead us away from the Empire as a burdensome commitment.

It thrusts us towards the Empire as a region of new cultivation, new supply sources, and a new wealth based upon an investment of British brains, British character and the equipment which British industry can provide.

POCKET CARTOON



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

NOT a word from the rocket Utopia, but more strange flashes in the sky.... At this moment I have news from Wagging Parva. A radio message received at 11.26 a.m. says:—

All well. Pressure terrific. Speed increasing. We think we must be approaching the moon. All instruments out of order. Darkness all round us, but far ahead a faint haze of light. Gneiss says he can detect water—doubtless a lunar canal. Hydraulic (unreliable) ready for landing. Everybody standing by. We are now slowing down somewhat.... The haze of light is growing.... Wild excitement in the rocket.... Are we to be the first people to visit the moon? A new era in human affairs, fraught with (the rest of the message was indecipherable).

O. K. for sound

He said that he shouted at him all day, and banged doors and threw furniture about, and stamped on the floor, to annoy him. (News item.)

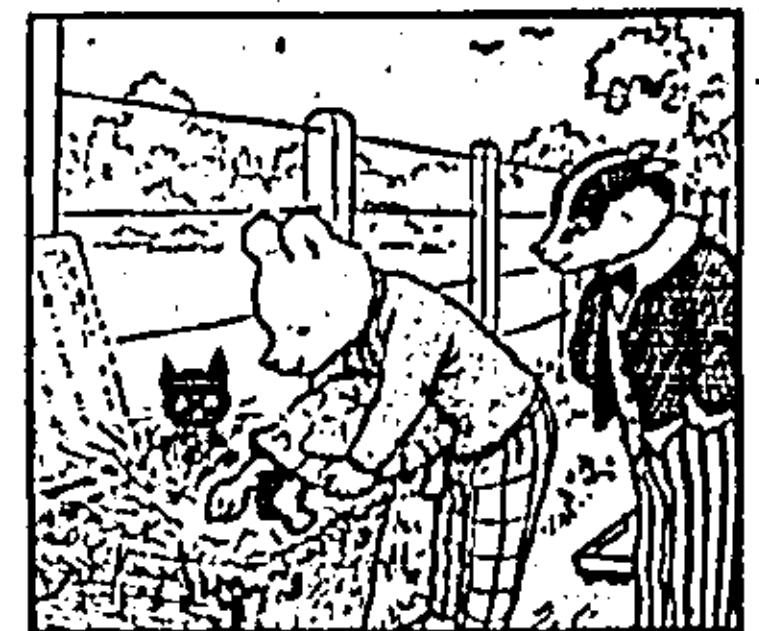
A stately pleasuredrome

THE kind of beauty that drives men mad! Euston Station, Pearl of the Occident! The Egyptian Mail reports that the Manager of the N. & R. said, "Euston is to be made so beautiful that the passenger he will forget to catch his time will wander around so entranced that there is danger who sees it for the first train." Instead of one cultured voice chanting the hours of the trains a whole corps de ballet will move about the station, miming the departures and arrivals, and throwing roses at the passengers. Fountains, gushing lamp-oil and axle-grease, will play at each ticket barrier, and an artificial moon will shine from the attached roof. Sailor hats, with "Get crackin', sweetie-pie" printed on the ribbon, will be given away by the management.

Hogwash

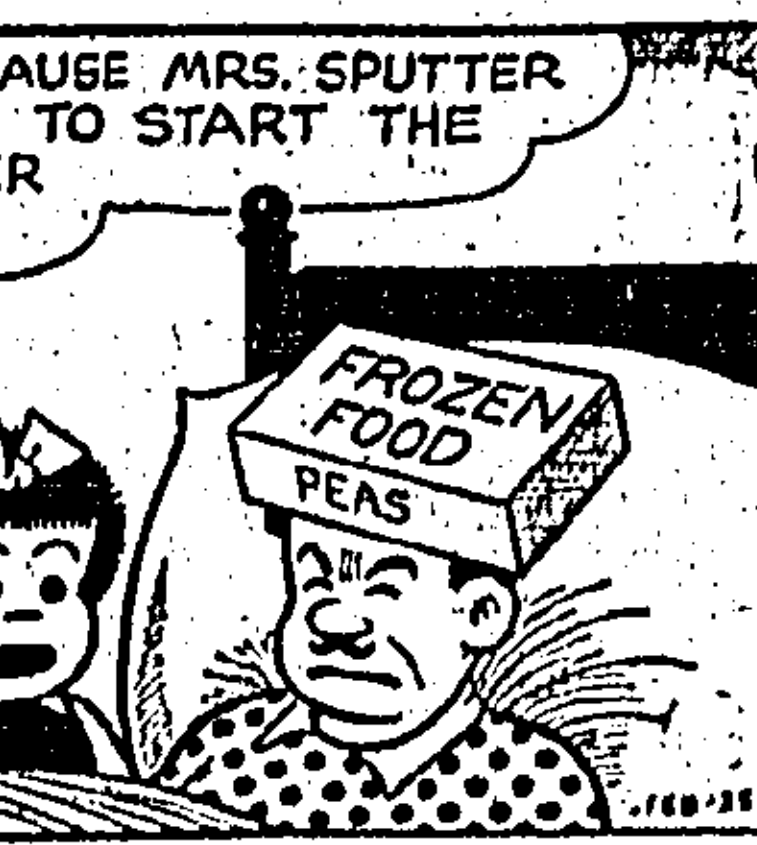
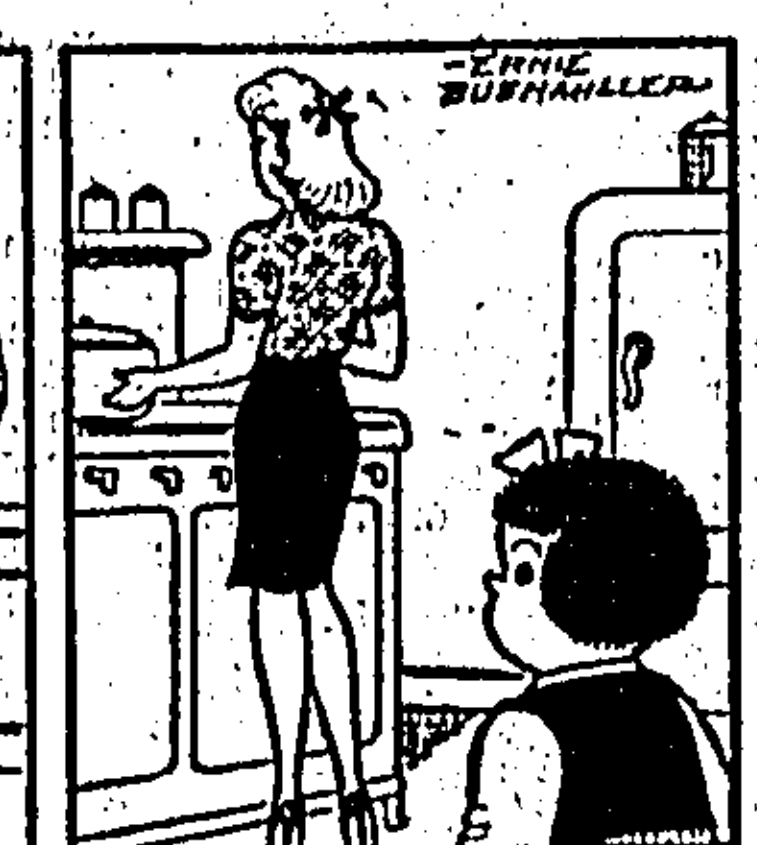
I LEARN that Sol Hogwash's mammoth musical based on "Barchester Towers" makes one very daring departure from the conventions of such films. Instead of having a dozen people playing a dozen white marble pianos simultaneously, or a hundred playing one enormous round piano Hogwash has had a gigantic rose-coloured violoncello built. This is played by relays of nautical girls, ten at a time, and when the instrument is opened, out comes a Roman chariot drawn by 10 milk-white ponies.

Rupert & the New Pat—35



Rupert swoops to get hold of George, the tortoise, and finds that he can just lift him. "Do you generally go to sleep in the middle of the afternoon?" asks the little bear as he lays his new pal in the hamper. "It's not the middle of the afternoon," says George, as he works himself down out of sight in the straw. "What ever does he mean by that?" queries Bill. "I haven't the least idea," laughs Rupert. "Perhaps he's too sleepy to know what he's saying." ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

NANCY Vitamin Efficiency



By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired and Restless

take
Elliott's Nerve
and
Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women This Space Every Day

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Kathryn Churchill for Lois Leeds.

Women with Ideas can work out successful Careers.

WOMEN AND CAREERS!

So many of my readers want to follow Careers, to do something different! Well, why not, modern women can do anything! Kathryn Churchill is a case in point. She had an idea and no business training. But she was clever and she has built a wonderful and a woman-like business in flowers.

She is a flower consultant and stylist. She creates bridal bouquets, party flowers and decorations. She is fun to meet because she is alive with ideas.

Born and reared in Tennessee, she is a typical Southern woman who has made good in New York. Her wedding designs are famous, her colourings unique, and, as weddings are on the up-rise these Spring days, here are a few flowering ideas for you.

Minute Makeover
by GABRIELLE



Do you know that Yellow is not flattering to white-haired women? Do you know that stockings that are too short cut cause more foot damage than too-short shoes? Do you know that the eyes are the most recognizable feature of the human face? Do you know that silk sheathling veiling in bright blue is "all the rage" after being out of fashion for at least twenty years? Do you know that you do not need lots of makeup to have a successful photograph taken? That dark lipstick will accent your mouth?

ROYAL CHOICE



One of the light day dresses chosen by Princess Elizabeth for her South African tour. A Molyneux polka-dot turquoise tie-silk dress, with white grand collar and cuffs. Hat in white straw has trimming of dress material.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"She has no taste whatever in decorations—I hope you noticed particularly those things I was raving about as being out of this world!"

SOVIET AND ANGLO-SAXON DEFINITIONS OF DEMOCRACY SHOW WIDE DIFFERENCES

By EDDY GILMORE
(Associated Press Staff Correspondent)

U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall's definition of the American conception of democracy before the Council of Foreign Ministers has brought this ancient Greek word into clinical examination in Moscow.

Some persons have called for a Russian definition, suggesting that one of the great points of peace-making depends on acceptance of a definition.

If a citizen from Russia and a citizen from the United States—and this could include the two principals of the Foreign Ministers' conference, Marshall and Molotov—were put in the same room and instructed to talk about democracy they might discover they were talking about something entirely different, even though they could speak a common language.

Marshall's Definition

Marshall said: "To us a society is not free if law-abiding citizens live in fear of being denied the right to work or deprived of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

He went on to stress the importance of free competitive elections, "free, autonomous trade unions," the free press, radio, films, theatre and music and civil liberties in the American idea of a democratic society.

The Soviet press has mildly attacked Marshall concerning this definition. Soviet newspapers have cited the situation in Greece and the position of the American Negro as examples of flaws in the way the American idea is carried out.

Soviet Definition

The Soviet encyclopedia of 1936 uses 776 words in defining the Soviet idea of democracy. This encyclopedia sets forth:

"Democracy with capitalism is capitalist democracy, a democracy of an exploiting minority directed against a majority."

"Soviet democracy is a superior form of democracy, a real democracy."

"It is not a democracy in the texts of its constitution but in the business of life. It does not exploit anybody as does the democracy of other classes but with its dictatorship suppresses the exploiters smashed by the proletarian revolution."

The Soviet encyclopedia says further: "A democracy is purely a class conception undeniably connected with the dictatorship of one or the other class."

"Slave Owners"

It adds that the only "concrete democracies" in history are the "slave owners (antique democracy, feudal, bourgeois), which exploit and, on the other hand, the

AMERICAN IN PARIS MYSTERY

The French authorities are seeking to crack the mystery of an unconscious American found recently aboard the Marseilles-Paris express.

The man, about 25, tall and blond, was sprawled on the floor at one end of a pullman when he was found by the conductor. A search of his pockets revealed no identity papers, no money, not even a ticket.

The only clue to his identity was a photograph of an elderly woman, bearing on the reverse side the name, "John Coats, San Francisco."

The man recovered consciousness in the Hospital of Pity in Paris, but appeared to be suffering from partial amnesia. He spoke excellent French, when queried by hospital attendants, with only a slight American accent.

From San Francisco

He said he did not remember his name, but knew he was an American from San Francisco. He had no memory of ever having started for Paris, and expressed surprise to find himself there.

"Where were you when you were last conscious?" he was asked.

"Back at home—in San Francisco."

"Where did you learn French?"

"My parents taught me French."

"Did you have any baggage when you got on the train?"

"Yes, I had two suitcases and was carrying \$9,000 on me. Truly I am surprised to be in Paris, and I see that here they do much better than the Chicago gangsters themselves."

The American Embassy in Paris said it had no record of a John Coats living there.—United Press.

Record Flight From Hongkong To Japan

A Short Sunderland flying boat, carrying a full load of mails and important passengers and priority freight, recently broke the time record from Hongkong to Iwakuni, headquarters of the British Air Group in Japan, by covering the 1,200 miles in six hours and 40 minutes.

The journey usually averages eight or nine hours. The Sunderland averaged 210 mph and beat the squadron's previous record for the journey by more than 15 minutes.

Soviet democracy for the broad masses of workers exclusive of exploiters.

Early last December George Alexandrov, propaganda chief of the central committee of the Communist Party, gave a lengthy discussion of democracy. This address is now being studied by some delegates to the Foreign Ministers' conference.

Among other things, he said: "The contemporary form of democracy in Britain, France, the United States and Canada doubtless constituted a great achievement, a progressive achievement of the people. Bourgeois parliamentary democracy was a great step toward the development of political life, causing a considerable amount of animation of public life and at least formally giving certain rights to the population."

"Marxists and Leninists have never denied this significance of bourgeois democracy."

He added: "But many of the greatest problems of the epoch remain unsolved," and listed among these "the right to work," relations between peoples within the state, "the political, moral and ideological unity of society," and the "spreading of culture, science and civilization among the entire population."

"The reason for this narrowness of bourgeois democracy is that by its very nature it is a democracy for the haves," according to Alexandrov.

Letters from English women who want the Mayor of Auckland (New Zealand). Mr John A. C. Allum, to help them on the road to matrimony show signs of becoming an avalanche.

It is apparent from the matrimonial correspondence the mayor is receiving that many English women have seen his name in their papers and have become convinced that he specializes in playing Cupid for unhappy English women and eligible New Zealand men.

The evident attraction which a New Zealand husband has for many English women is reciprocated in the minds of many of the Dominion's men. The response from all parts of the North and South Islands has far outweighed the applications for the names of prospective husbands. From the age of 20 to well past middle age they have written to the mayor and asked to be put into touch with the English women.—Associated Press.

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Wants Base On Mars For Next War

A race to establish military outposts on Mars, using rockets with a velocity of 26,000 miles an hour to span the 400,000,000 miles from the earth, was forecast recently by Major J. Randolph.

"Rockets capable of going to Mars may come more quickly than we now think possible. And when they come, there will be a race to get there first with an adequate expedition," he wrote in the U.S. Army Ordnance Association Journal.

The Association, founded in 1919, is a civilian association pledged to a policy of preparedness.

Citing American occupation of World War II bases in remote parts of the earth, such as Aleutians and the lonely beaches of the Pacific, Randolph declared:

"In World War III, we cannot limit such occupation to the earth alone. We must extend it out into space as far as rockets can go and to our neighbour worlds in space."

Secrecy and Surprise

An attack from Mars, he said, would afford "vastly greater opportunities for secrecy and surprise" than a sudden assault from earth against any enemy country.

"Money and lives will be saved and victory made more certain by all that we do in peacetime to prepare for such occupation—studying these other worlds, sending expeditions to them, and devising equipment to meet their special needs."

He also noted the prospect of sending "radio ships" to cruise in the vast unknown outside the earth's air belt and circle "round and round the earth like little man-made moons."—Associated Press.

British Films Preferred

The striking rise in popularity of British films in Britain itself is reflected in the first postwar questionnaire conducted on the matter.

Patrons from one of the largest chains of cinemas were asked to express their opinion on 36 British and American films. Five of the first six chosen were British, and the first three places were gained by the following British films, "Way to the Stars," "Seven Veils" and "The Captive Heart."

British actors also came out on top, the first three being James Mason, Stewart Granger and Ray Milland against the 1937 choice of Gary Cooper, Clark Gable and Charles Laughton.

British film actress Margaret Lockwood was voted the first in popularity, with Ingrid Bergman second.

He says everything possible should be done to promote closer cultural and commercial bonds between Britain and China, which have so many mutual and complementary interests.

He says that, although Britain is in no position at present to extend big loans or send out large quantities of machinery and other merchandise, it is essential to realise that even limited gestures now will have a far greater influence on Sino-British relations than more substantial efforts later. Britain is still seriously interested in China's destiny and a Parliamentary delegation is to leave for China in the autumn.

He suggests that a record long-distance air flight be organised from London to Nanking.

Praising the work of the British Council, Mr Samson says carefully planned extension of its activities is needed, especially in imparting practical knowledge, which the Chinese can adapt to local conditions.

News Reporting

Regarding the reporting of Chinese news to Britain, Mr Samson says one main deterrent is the high press cable charges which are nearly double those from Britain. He adds that Nanking should be prevailed upon to remove "this injurious stumbling block."

On the subject of broadcasting, he urges that the BBC should become the clearest signal in the Far East. He thinks trade problems would benefit by a more thorough exploration of the possibilities of trade by air.

He finally urges the British Government to recognise the importance of events in the Far East by the appointment of a second under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to deal exclusively with the Far East.

George Oliver, also known as Oliver Onions, recently was awarded the James Tait Black Memorial Book prize for his novel, "Poor Man's Tapestry," judged by Edinburgh University's Professor of Rhetoric and English literature, as the best British novel published in 1946.

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TO-DAY ONLY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Deanna DURBIN Gene KELLY
Produced by FELIX JACKSON
with RICHARD WHITTE DEAN HARGES GLADYS GEORGE DAVID BRUCE GALE SORDEGAARD
OPENS TO-MORROW

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OPENS TO-MORROW

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A WARNER HIT!
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Screen Play by Frank Capra • From a Novel by Eric Ambler
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in Technicolor
FOLLIES
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NEXT CHANGE AT THE **KING'S**

She'll rather be kissed than crowned
The Princess gets her wish and it's a right royal romantic rite!
HEDY LAMARR ROBERT WALKER JUNE ALLISON
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"RAGS" RAGLAND
Original Screen Play by Richard Connell and Gladys Lehman • Directed by RICHARD THORPE
Produced by JOE P. MURPHY

James Tait Black Prizes Awarded

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"Trojan Horse" Protest

Lake Success, Apr. 21.
Great Britain today formally protested against the return of 700 German Nazis, former residents of Tanganyika, on the grounds that they constituted a wartime "Trojan horse" movement aimed at the fifth column capture of the territory.

Mr. Ivor Thomas, United Kingdom representative on the United Nations Trusteeship Council, told the Council that in 1932 the German government frankly began to avow its designs on Tanganyika.—United Press.

ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY TALKS

Anti-Bloc Clause Difficulty

London, Apr. 21.
A Foreign Office spokesman today declined to comment on the present stage of the Anglo-Russian treaty talks because discussions are still continuing in Moscow. A further meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and Mr. Ernest Bevin is scheduled.

The spokesman also declined to comment on the Pravda article suggesting insertion of an anti-bloc clause into the revised Anglo-Russian treaty.

Well-informed diplomatic observers, however, did not conceal their scepticism today at the proposal published in the central organ of the All-Union Communist Party. They said it would be a definition of the word "bloc".

The view prevails here that the most solid "bloc" built in the post-war world is that dense network of treaties and special arrangements linking the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and the Far East. It is believed that the Eastern bloc under Russian leadership is a diplomatic factor to be reckoned with even if formal treaty links are not in existence in each individual case.

Help To Albania
Thus the support which Russia extended to Albania in the question of the Corfu Straits mines, which is still greatly resented in London, is described here as a "typical anti-British bloc" within an anti-bloc treaty has ever been concluded.

Thus, if an anti-bloc clause is to be introduced into the new Anglo-Russian treaty, Britain would be interested in excluding any future anti-British line-up in the Security Council or other international bodies.

Diplomatic observers fear, however, that such an expectation would be futile as they are aware of the one-sided interpretation of the term "bloc".

Observers regret that any Soviet definition of "bloc" would never cover an Eastern or Slavonic bloc but would be applied exclusively to the so-called Western anti-Soviet bloc attempts.

Any discussion of an anti-bloc clause would, in the view of diplomatic observers, but widen the differences of opinion between Whitehall and the Kremlin and it would therefore be preferable to drop the idea of such a clause altogether in the interest of the future Anglo-Russian treaty.—United Press.

John Bromwich Still No. 1

Melbourne, Apr. 21.
John Bromwich, although beaten by Dinny Pails in the final of the Australian lawn tennis championships this year, still heads the list of official Australian rankings for 1947.

The Australian Lawn Tennis Association have placed Pails second and Geoff Brown, who was beaten in the men's singles final at Wimbledon last year, is third.

Mrs. Nancy Wynne Bolton still heads the women's list, with Mrs. M. Long second and Mrs. H. Hopman third.

The Association also announced that Bromwich has been appointed co-selector for the Australian Davis Cup team with non-playing captain C. R. Cowling.—Reuter.

B-29 Crashes: All Aboard Killed

Pearl Harbour, Apr. 22.
The Pacific Fleet Headquarters reported today that a B-29 crashed into the sea upon taking off from Kure Island on Sunday and that all persons aboard were killed.

The brief report did not say how many were killed but a superfortress usually has a crew of at least eight or nine.

The Army 7th Air Force headquarters had no word of the crash but said a report may have been made to Tokyo which normally handles 20th Air Force matters.—Associated Press.

LOWER PRICES CALL MADE BY TRUMAN

President On Ways To Prevent U. S. Economic Recession

New York, Apr. 21.

President Truman today praised the free press and said its treatment of the recent war and its discussion of the present foreign policy are "examples of the finest effort of a free, responsible press."

Addressing the annual luncheon of the Associated Press, Mr. Truman said the responsibility for preserving the United States for an enterprise system rests upon the joint efforts of business, labour, farmers and the government.

He said: "There must be moderation on the part of business, forbearance on labour's part, all-out effort on farmers' part and wise guidance and action on government's part. There must be unity of effort and willingness to co-operate for the achievement of our goal—a strong, stable economy."

"Freedom in the American tradition is always coupled with service. The American press—a free press—must never forget the obligation to the American people. We are at present at a stage in our national economic life when the American press makes clear to our citizens the problems we face in maintaining our prosperity—and the reasons why it is essential to advance that prosperity—can help to determine the future welfare of every family in the United States."

"We all want continued and ever-increasing prosperity. We know that the freedom and integrity of the United States are safe only in a world of free peoples living at peace with neighbours and engaging in free and friendly commerce. Many of these peoples are confronted with a choice between totalitarianism and democracy. This decision has been forced upon them by the devastation of war which has so impoverished them that they are easy targets for external pressures and alien ideologies. By providing economic assistance, by aiding in the tasks of reconstruction and rehabilitation, we stand able the forces which so directly threaten their way of life and ultimately our own way of life."

"But we can provide the necessary assistance only if we ourselves re-

main prosperous. Only if we maintain and increase our prosperity can we expect other countries to recognise the full merits of free economy."

"We know our system of private competitive enterprise has produced the highest standard of living the world has ever seen. By steadily raising this standard, we can demonstrate to all other nations the vitality and superiority of free economy. If we can prove that it is more productive and more stable, more generous and more just than any other economic system, we shall have won the test."

"It is necessary that we develop a new realisation of the size and strength of our economy. Our tremendous production during the war has astonished the world. It was a phenomenon which no one thought could endure after hostilities ceased."

National Income
"The progress we have made is demonstrated by comparing the present time with the year 1929, which was the year of highest economic activity before the war. The physical volume of industrial production now is 71 percent greater than in 1929. The physical volume of agricultural production now is 32 percent greater. The civilian employment now is 10,000,000 greater."

"Our national income—including individuals and corporations—is now running an annual rate of \$170,000,000,000 contrasted with only \$83,000,000,000 in 1929. In 1929 the average income of individuals in this country was \$654 after taxes. Today it is \$1,100 after taxes."

"This is the measure of the rise in our standard of living in less than

a generation. But I must say that the economic 'hikes' are not entirely clear. One cloud is shadowing our economic future—a cloud caused by a sharp and rapid rise in prices. Some say this cloud is certain to burst. They are sure of a recession or depression."

"I do not share the belief that either of these is inevitable. I believe that we as a nation can prevent this economic cloudburst. But it requires prompt preventive steps."

To Avoid Recession

President Truman then surveyed the price increases, and continued: "There are some who say prices are not over-high so long as buying stays at high levels. From the standpoint, I reject this argument."

"There is one sure formula for bringing on a recession or a depression. That is to maintain excessively high prices. Buying stops; production drops; unemployment rises; prices collapse; profits vanish; businessmen fail."

"The formula has been tried after the first World War. And we paid for it. Between 1920 and 1921 the annual national income fell by \$18,000,000,000. Industrial production dropped 23 percent. Unemployment rose by more than 4,000,000. Business failures more than doubled. Farm losses were appalling."

"We must not choose that formula again. If we are to avoid recession, we must not before it starts. Prices must be brought down. I speak to those businessmen who have it within their power to reduce prices. Price reductions will bring more prosperity and profits in the long run. Lower prices will sustain and further increase the high volume of sales and stimulate production."

Price Control Sabotaged
"This nation will grow only through increased productivity and more and more production. Present business conditions permit—in fact they require—lower prices in many important fields."

"Profits in the aggregate are breaking all records although profit margins vary greatly in individual cases. In 1946 corporate profits after taxes were 33 percent higher than in 1945. In the first quarter of 1947 they ran even higher. These figures are total figures and do not of course apply to every industry or every business."

"Our private enterprise system at present has a responsibility for prices. During the war the government shared that responsibility through the mechanism of price control. In the spring of 1946, I strongly recommended the continuation of price control so that we could attain an orderly withdrawal from the control of prices as supply opened up. A gradual price control and represented to the public that prices would come down in a free market."

"This has not taken place. On the contrary, prices rose sharply after the controls were taken off and they have continued to rise."

Mr. Truman then called for "leadership" of private enterprise and admitted prices had reduced in some cases.

Labour's Responsibilities
Speaking about the responsibilities of labour, Mr. Truman said: "I said in January this year that excessive wage demands would threaten inflationary wage-price spiral. Since then this counsel of moderation has generally been followed by wage earners and their leaders."

"Some moderate wage adjustments already have been made this year. Some others may be expected. Price adjustments and wage adjustments have been the traditional method of sustaining the benefits of our increasing wealth. In our immensely productive economy, fair prices and good wages are the earmarks of American prosperity."

Food Prices
Speaking about food prices, Mr. Truman continued: "In considering the high cost of living we must also examine prevailing food prices. The phenomenal world demand for farm products is maintaining farm prices at present levels. The unprecedented purchasing power of our own people and the needs of war-devastated countries abroad have combined to force farm products upward. The government policy of supporting farm prices at 90 percent of parity is not the cause."

"The major food commodities, potatoes and the only crop currently being government-supported. The support price of wheat, for example, is \$1.82 per bushel, while wheat currently is selling at about \$2.50 per bushel. The support price of hogs is \$14.94 per 100 pounds, while hogs have been around \$25."

The government policy of supporting farm prices is not the cause of prevailing high food prices.

"With this sound bulwark against a repetition of an agricultural depression, which started in 1920, farmers should continue efforts to bring about maximum production."

The government, also, has responsibilities. It is the axiom of good economics and good business that in times of great inflationary pressures taxes should not be reduced. When we are over the hump of inflation, a tax reduction will be feasible and proper."

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Remember, friends, we Tories can look at it in two ways—either as another disgraceful example of the prevailing indiscipline or as a splendid vindication of the doctrine of private enterprise."

Didn't Say Hitler Was A Rothschild

Vienna, Apr. 21.

Former Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg, in written testimony today, denied alleged claims that he had turned over to Franz von Papen or any other Nazi official documents stating that Adolf Hitler was an illegitimate offspring of the Rothschild family.

"It is not true," Schuschnigg said in evidence presented at the treason trial of former Foreign Minister Guido Schmidt. The claims, he said, were made in several documents.

He added that Austria was "entirely lost already" when Arthur Seyss-Inquart became Minister of the Interior under Hitler's orders because either Austria had to allow "treacherous methods" of Seyss-Inquart or dismiss him, which would have given Hitler an excuse to wage war.

Schuschnigg said Hitler informed him at the historic meeting at Salzburg in 1938 that "a most prominent British statesman has been here recently" and that "Great Britain in no way opposes any Austrian Anschluss."

Lord Vansittart's Note
Schuschnigg also said Hungary was the "first country to become a Hitler satellite" and that its government sabotaged all Czech and Austrian efforts to set up an anti-Hitler front.

He added that he was informed by the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, that Mussolini held a photostatic copy of Lord Vansittart's note on the secret discussion between Lord Vansittart and Schmidt, in which Schmidt described the Duce's policy as "stupid."

Schuschnigg said that Mussolini demanded the immediate removal of Schmidt at that time and that Italian secret agents had paid "several million dollar lire" to obtain the copy.—United Press.

MARRIAGE BY PROXY HELD VALID

London, Apr. 21.

Marriage by proxy—that is, marriage performed when the two partners are separated—is valid in Great Britain if the ceremony is valid in the country where it is performed, according to a ruling by Lord Justice Merriman in the Divorce Court here.

He voiced his opinion in the case of Mrs. Leonis Apt, a German-born, refugee, of Kenton, Middlesex, who, while living in England in 1941, went through a form a marriage with Gunter Apt, a German living in Argentina. Suing for a decree of nullity, Mrs. Apt contended that her marriage was not recognized by British law.

The ceremony, said Lord Merriman, took place in Buenos Aires and had been proved valid and effectual by the law of Argentina, and there was no doctrine of public policy which entitled him to hold the ceremony not effective in Britain.

The petition was dismissed.—Associated Press.

"Additional weapons which the government possesses in the fight against inflation are rent control, export controls and credit control. Export controls are maintained to avoid price increases arising from uncontrolled foreign purchases in this country. Credit control cannot be relaxed so long as prices are so high that many consumers must go into debt to make both ends meet."

"The economic policies here discussed have not been devised hastily to meet the situation which has just appeared. I have been urging them for many months."

"The responsibility of preserving our free enterprise system will continue to rest upon the joint efforts of business, labour, farmers and the government."

The men and women here today and the rest of the press of the nation have a great opportunity for service at this time. Not only must the facts be presented, but there must be brought home to our people the seriousness of the issue and the need for united effort for the good of all rather than separate effort for the benefit of any group."

"I take comfort in the knowledge that the press of this country will accept this opportunity for service in the same high spirit with which it always served this nation."—United Press.

Drive For Immediate Peace Treaty With Japan Will Start Soon

BY MILES W. VAUGHN
(United Press General Manager for Asia)

Tokyo, Apr. 22.

A drive for an immediate peace treaty between Japan and the Allies may be expected soon after the U.S. Secretary of State, General George C. Marshall, returns to Washington from Moscow, this correspondent learned today from the highest quarters.

The feeling is that every day of delay in a peace agreement will make more difficult the long-range Allied programme for Japan, which is to prepare the Japanese to assume a responsible place in the world family of nations.

The line with that aim, SCAP has prepared Japan for peace in the fullest sense of the word, and it has been urged that the peace treaty between Japan on one hand and the Allied nations concerned on the other be immediately negotiated.

Effort is being made to end the war completely on the economic and political fronts as well as the military front—according to the background.

It is felt that real peace is far away so long as there is maintained the "strangling economic blockade of Japan which was imposed by the Allies during the war and which has been continued since."

This need for real peace, based on the teachings of Christianity, is the outstanding factor in the relations between Japan and the Allies today.

Earning A Living

If the Japanese people are to be given an opportunity to advance along the road to eventual participation in a stable world order it is obvious they must be given an opportunity to earn a living. Must have to earn a living this country is largely deficient in food and raw materials. In the degree which will give the Japanese people a living standard no higher than the other peoples of Asia, Japan must be permitted to import raw materials, manufacture them into finished products and trade these finished products for food and more raw materials. That is inherent in the Potsdam Declaration.

Japan's economic position was at its lowest point at the end of the war. Much of her industry was destroyed and most of her non-constructive military ends. Several million of her people were prisoners of war. Trade relations with countries beyond her own shores were completely broken, and have in no sense been fully restored. Forced labour from Korea and China, which had manned many of her machines, was freed and repatriated. To replace these skilled men is not the job of a day.

Gradual Progress

Reconstruction of devastated cities, reconversion of industry to peacetime needs and resumption of foreign trade for this island nation, cut off from world contact by defeat, had to begin from rock-bottom. Since the low point of V-J Day, Japanese economy made gradual progress toward recovery although beset by the same stringencies and difficulties which afflicted most of the nations of the world since the war ended.

Most of the problems of Japan's economy today are the same as

those facing all war-devastated lands. Even victorious nations in Europe as well as Asia are suffering a similar economic crisis and maladjustments with similar symptoms of inflation, drastic fuel and raw material shortages and labour uncertainties. Apparently in all cases the many economic controls initiated to cope with the situation, regardless of the wide variety of political systems involved, have failed to solve the basic problems.

No system of controls can serve as a substitute for raw materials, food and industrial capacity. Rationing and other controls by the Japanese Government are, of course, necessary because of the acute shortages not only in this country but throughout the world, but rationing cannot in false belief that controls are themselves will cure the disease.

Indeed, the sooner controls can be relaxed the better. One cannot make cloth or bread from political theories of controlled economy, and in that sense the pressing problem confronting the Allied occupation of this country is economic not political.

Manpower Asset

While the handling of the food problem by the Japanese has not been perfect it would be a grave mistake to blame any Japanese Government exclusively for the basic trouble. That trouble, primarily and fundamentally, is lack of food, raw materials and supplies.

My informant emphasised: "No organ can ration that which does not exist."

Japan's great economic asset is manpower, and that asset should be utilised to the full to achieve the purposes of the occupation. At present there is widespread unemployment because of lack of foreign and domestic trade. And lack of trade is a result of lack of peace which would enable Japan to restore, under the most careful Allied supervision, a commercial and economic structure capable of keeping her people alive.

To try to influence mass psychology by the charge that Japan can straighten out her own economy within the structure available to her serves merely to confuse and bewilder already defeated and weakened people.—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Post close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Tuesday, April 22
Bangkok (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Wednesday, April 23
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Thursday, April 24
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Friday, April 25
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Saturday, April 26
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Sunday, April 27
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Monday, April 28
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Tuesday, April 29
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Wednesday, April 30
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Thursday, May 1
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Friday, May 2
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Saturday, May 3
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Sunday, May 4
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Monday, May 5
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Tuesday, May 6
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Wednesday, May 7
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Thursday, May 8
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Friday, May 9
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Saturday, May 10
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Sunday, May 11
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Monday, May 12
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Tuesday, May 13
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Wednesday, May 14
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Thursday, May 15
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Friday, May 16
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Saturday, May 17
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Sunday, May 18
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Monday, May 19
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Tuesday, May 20
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Wednesday, May 21
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Thursday, May 22
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Friday, May 23
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Saturday, May 24
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Sunday, May 25
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Monday, May 26
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Tuesday, May 27
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Wednesday, May 28
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Thursday, May 29
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Friday, May 30
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Saturday, May 31
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.
Tientsin (Sea) 5 p.m.

Sunday, June 1
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Hongkong (Sea) 5 p.m.<